generally is a reproach. It will be to the hono of the Presbyterians of the United States if now, or at an early day, they merge their differences and present to the world a grand example of Christian unity. Such an example would prove contagious. Other unions would follow, party strife would die away as the union spirit developed itself, and Christianity, and through Christianity human society, would gain by the result.

A Democratic Organ Wanted, but What for ?

The democracy of this State, it appears, are in want of an organ-an organ that they can rally upon and rely upon in defeat and retreat, as well as in victory; an organ that will stand fire and stick to its colors and crow till everything burns blue; an organ that will expand and expound the "time-honored principles of the party," with some regard to the fact that party principles which are dead and buried it is useless to dig out of the ground. Governor Hoffman and some others of the democratic nabobs of our State authorities recently issued a begging letter in behalf of Mr. Alphabet Barlow's late organ as the very thing for the democracy, not only of the State, but of the whole Continent; but the great body of the faithful, remembering the October bolt against Seymour and Blair, are not as enthusiastic as they might be in sending in their contributions. We infer that the begging letter aforesaid has failed from the fact that the democratic members of the late Legislature have issued an opposition begging letter to revive the Albany Argus as the proper democratic organ for the Empire State. And yet again, it is said that Peter B. Sweeny and some other sachems of Tammany contemplate the experiment of a new concern in this city, and upon the idea that, as without the democratic vote of this city and the spoils of Tammany the party in the State would be nowhere, Tammany Hall is the rightful successor of the Albany Regency and ought to rule the State.

In none of these movements for a new party organ do we hear Brick Pomeroy mentioned; and yet among the unterrified Brick is held as preaching the gospel according to Vallandigham, and holds among the hard-handed and hard-headed of the rank and file the balance of power. His style as a teacher, however, is too rough and rasping for the kid-gloved magnates of the inner temple, including the élite of the Manhattan Club, and so they cut him, and, heads up, pass by on the other side. It is the difference between Western whiskey in a home made goblet and Manhattan champagne in Bohemian cut glass. Your "bloated bondholder" soon learns to turn up his nose at Wisconsin bourbon in a Pittsburg green glass tumbler. In any event, the New York managers of the party, city and State, have, as by common consent, agreed that Wisconsin democracy, as expounded by Pomeroy, is too Fresh and hot from the still for the longitudes between Dunkirk and Montauk, and so Brick is to be left to look after the horses. He may do the rough work of the aristocracy of the party, and he may be admitted to a snack in the kitchen; but he must not presume to bring the smell of the stable among the invited guests in the parlor. Brick understands it: but if he does not make these high and mighty turtle soup democrats sweat for it we shall be disappointed.

But what do the democracy of this State, or any State, or of the United States, want with a party organ? There was a time, and It was under Jackson and Van Buren, when two or three little coteries of party managers, with an organ at Washington (the Globe), an organ at Richmond (the Enquirer) and an organ at Albany (the Argus), managed the candidates of the democracy, the order of succession and the government of the United States. But when this sort of government Aunder Van Buren had abolished specie and solvent bank notes, and had substituted a general circulation of wild cat and red dog paper and irres onsible shinp sters in cou lions of such rubbish, the third estate began to be shifted and was soon removed from these managing party cliques and their organs to the independent popular press. With the fearful financial revulsion of 1837 the democratic regencies were thrown upon their beam ends. and in the sweeping political revolution of 1840 they were cast ashore, high and dry. From that day down to this cliques of party managers and party organs have been steadily losing ground, and the power which they have lost has been settled round the independent

The dissolution of the old whig party after its killing defeat by poor Pierce in 1852, the collapse of the old dictatorial democratic party in the disastrous Charleston Convention of 1860, the terrible rebellion of Jeff Davis and his experimental slaveholding Southern confederacy, and the tremendous revolution and reconstruction which have followed, from parties and party platforms up to the constitution itself, through all this mighty chain of grand events the American people have more and more learned to think and act for themselves and to look with contempt upon party directors and party journals. What, then, do the democracy of New York want with a new party organ? Nothing that such a drivelling machine can supply. They have been dragged through the mud and mire of twelve years of disgraceful defeats by their party managers and organs, and if the party would get upon its legs again it must be through the help of the independent masses of the people and the independent press.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS MISSING.

It is reported that yesterday morning, in confor mity with a common custom, the Irving Bank seni a package of \$25,000 to the Clearing House for de livery to the Corn Exchange Bank. The me of the Irving Bank delivered the money to a messen ger of the Corn Exchange Bank, as in consequence of the early hour the porter had not arrived. The of the early hour the porter had not arrived. The messenger, it was supposed, started for the Corn Exchange Bank to deliver the parcel, but up to a inte hour in the afternoon no trace of him could be found. The money was no part of the balances of the Corn Exchange Bank, but was transmitted to that institution by virtue of an arrangement between the latter establishment and the Irving Bank for the exchange of small bills, as a matter of convenience, the up town banks usually receiving a surplus of notes of small denominations, while the down town banks are generally short of them. The missing messenger complained yesterday morning of ieeling somewhat ill, and it is possible that this might have caused his unexplained absence. Meantime it is considered improdent to make his name public until the case is developed, which will probably be done this morning.

There has been another issue of counterfest tens on the Mutual National Bank, Troy, N. Y. The general appearance of the note is calculated to deceive. The engraving on the left end of the note and the remais seated on the right end are scratchy, and quite in-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Minister in China Insulted by a Chinese Official.

A Treaty With France Submitted by Minister Burlingame.

SERIOUS RIOT IN TRALEE, IRELAND.

Prevalence of a Drought in Victoria, Australia.

POLICE TROUBLES NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

Reply of Goldwin Smith to Senator Sumner's Speech.

CUBA.

Loss of a British Ship-Postponement of

HAVANA, May 19, 1869. Intelligence has been received here of the loss of the British ship William Wheatley on the 7th inst. on the coast of Cuba, near the entrance to the port of

The proposed trip of Captain General Dulce to Cinco Villas has been postponed for the present.

The sugar market is inactive and prices are un

Exchange on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 31 a 30 per cent discount; short sight, 27 a 26 per cent discount.
It has been raining here all day.

ENGLAND.

Departure of the American Minister to Aus trio.

LONDON, May 19, 1869. John Jay, the American Minister to Austria, went to Paris yesterday.

Unensiness of the British Press Regarding the Situation Between America and England-The Peace Society Anniversary.

LONDON, May 19, 1869, The London Times to-day continues to discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States. After tracing the feeling of the Americans towards England in past times and the conduct of England during the late rebellion, it says:-"The Americans know that conduct was, or was intended to be, void of offence. If private opinions and sympathies are to be made the subject of international litigation Americans must consider what counter charges they are hable to. In a cause so founded the wiser course would be to put aside such matters and confine the negotiations to affairs within the cognizance of public law."

The Daily Telegraph also pursues the same theme. It says:—"Having made our protest we may be well content to wait. It is undesirable to leave the question open; but in the present condition of American feeling no possibility of a speedy and satisfactory settlement is apparent. Beyond the desire to act justly this country has no interest ment might protect our commerce hereafter from bama. A convention not cordially accepted by the Americans as a full discharge of their supposed grievances would be valueless; and the execution of such a compact, if made at the present time, would be exceedingly doubtful. His honest and faithful exposition of the views of each nation will pave the

way to conciliation and settlement." The anniversary meeting of the Peace Society was held to-day. Resolutions were adopted regretting the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama claims treaty; hoping, if the statesmen of the two countries are unable to grapple with the emergency, that the reason and Christianity of the prevent war, and rejoicing in the activity and ear-nestness of the peace societies in America.

IRELAND.

Fatal Riot in Traise-The Police Interfere and are Attacked by the Rioters-One Man Killed-A Number Severely Wounded.

A serious riot has taken place in Tralee. It commenced in a fight between two mobs. The police interposed, when the opposing crowds joined against were compelled to use their firearms, and dis charged several rounds from revolvers and muskets into the crowd with fatal effect. One rioter was inthree were wounded; one of them is not expected to recover. The mob dispersed soon after the firing commenced, but not before several of the rioters had been secured and taken to the station. The town is now quiet. A number of arrests have since been made of men prominent in the disturbance.

FRANCE.

Mr. Burlingame Submits the Preliminaries of a Trenty to the Foreign Minister.

PARIS, May 19, 1869. Minister Burlingame has laid before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the preliminaries of a treaty between China and France similar in substance to that which he negotiated with Great Britain. Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Legation expect to conclude the negotiations with the French will probably leave Paris about the 21st proximo.

Christian Missionaries Denounced-The French

Advices from Hong Kong to April 28 have been A placard had been extensively posted up through-

out the Chinese empire denouncing the Christian missionaries in violent terms. It was rumored that a Chinese official of high rank

in Pekin in a fit of augor slapped the French Am-bassador, the Count de Lallemand, in the face; and the flag over the French Legation had been hauled

The Chinese government was very uneasy in con sequence of fears of further encroachments on Chinese territory by the Russians.

AUSTRALASIA.

Fearful Effects of Drought-The Rebellion in New Zealand. San Francisco, May 19, 1869.

Australian advices to March 20 received here are to the effect that a fearful mortality existed among the flocks of sheep in the colony of Victoria, caused by drought. The air is tainted for miles by the decomposing carcases. Smallpox was prevailing in Melbourne. The crops in the Patrick Plains district except the grape, were a total failure. Several in portant gold discoveries had been made.

ice from New Zealand is to the effect tha the river at Wargaunie was so badly flooded that all military operations had to be stopped. Rewards had been offered by the authorities for the bodies of the leaders of the late rebellion, dead or alive.

LOUISIANA.

Rebellion in Miniature—Resistance to the Metropolitan Police Bill—Fight Between the Rival Police Authorities of Jefferson Quell the Disturbance.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1869. Until last night the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan Police district, has refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt of the Metropolitans to exercise the functions of their offices. Last night the Metropolitans of this city mustered to the number of 300, under a captain, and detailed to take charge of the Jefferson precinct, made a movement about ten o'clock on the municipal buildings

about ten o'clock on the municipal buildings in Jenerson, which were filled with armed citizens. A small battle ensued. Twelve or fourteen Metropolitans were wounded, two of whom are thought dangerously. The police recired, and Governor Warmoth called upon General Mower for troops. One company, which was furnished this morning, marched quietly to the municipal buildings, meeting no opposition, and installed the Metropontans in possession. The citizens of Jefferson are much excited, and the soidlers are still on the ground. No demonstration was made against the troops, though the police force was driven off, though four times as large as the body of soldlers. No citizens are known to be hurt, having been protected by the market house and police buildings.

The action of the Jefferson authorities in resisting the Metropolitan Police was entirely wrong, in view of the lact that the Supreme Court had decided that the Metropolitan organization was legal. It is stated, however, that the police commenced fring on the Jeffersonians last night without stating their business or who they were. It appears, from all accounts, that the number of Jeffersonians engaged in the melice last night were only eight or ten. A large number of citizens, however, were assembled this morning, but, on learning of the approach of the military, dispersed. Accompanying the liniantry were two howitzers, all under the command of General Mower in person, accompanied by Governor Warmoth and Police superintendant Cain. After the Metropolitans obtained possession they proceeded to revenge their defeat of last night upon the unoffending bystanders, a number of whom were badly beaten with policemen's cluss, and citizens were indiscriminately arrested. Among those beaten were an old gray-headed man and a butcher who was standing quietly at his market stall. The violence of the metropolitans was entirely unprovoked, and was directed against unsuspecting and unarmed bystanders. This took place after the municipal officers had disappeared. Considerable

MARYLAND.

Bold Robbery of an Express Clerk-\$16,000 Stolen-Mutineers Convicted-Society of the BALTIMORE, May 19, 1869.

This morning, between half-past eight and nin o'clock, Richard Pattison, money-delivery clerk of money for delivery to George Howard, on the third floor of No. 16 North Charles street. As soon as he entered the room he was seized by two men and gagged and robbed of \$16,000, which he had for delivery to different houses in this city. He was locked in, and the robbers escaped. Howard engaged the room on Friday last, and received a package from the express company on Saturday, when he informed the messenger he expected another this morning. Howard was not present when the robbery occurred. No. 16 North Charles street is a few doors from Fayette street, and at the time of the robbery was filed with people. The messenger gave the aiarm and was rescued from the room a short time after the robbery took place. The following is a partial description of a portion of the property stolen—United States five-twenty coupon bonds, 1865, Nos. 112, 066 to 112, 069, each in clusive, of \$1,000; No. 7,458, letter E, fourth series, May, 1862, of \$500; No. 23,909, letter D, November 1, 1864, of \$1,000, and four registered bonds of \$1,000 each, with checks and a package of mutilated notes of the Western National Bank, of Baltimore, containing \$1,184, and \$508 50 in gold coin. A reward of \$2,500 is offered by the company for the capture of the robers and the recover of the money.

In the United States District Court yesterday george Robinson, Thomas Payne and John Burns, seamen, indicted for mutiny on board the ship Tabor. Captain Otts, of Bath Me., in Annapoli

the United States District Court yesterday George Robinson, Thomas Payne and John Burns, seamen, indicted for mutiny on board the shig Tabor, Captain Oits, of Bath Me., in Annapolis Roads, in March last, were tried and convicted, Robinson was sentenced to three years' imprison-ment in the Penlientiary and Payne and Burns to two years each. wo years each.

J. L. Thomas, Collector of Customs, to-day appointed two colored men to positions in the Custom

pointed two colored men to positions in the Custom House.

At a meeting of the Society of Cincinnati to day the following officers were elected:—President General, Hamilton Fish, of New York; Vice President General, Colonel J. W. Sever, of Massachusetts; Secretary General, Dr. Thomas McEwen, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary General, George W. Harris, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer General, Golonel J. W. Soott, of New Jersey; Assistant Treasurer General, John McDowell, of New Jersey. These officers were elected for three years. The society adjourned to meet in Boston three years hence. A dinner was had at Barnum's Hotel, and toasts and responses made, but no reporters were present. Ex-President Franklin Pierce was present as a delegate and member.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis Commercial Convention tor Sprague on Finances and Free Trade-Pertinent Suggestions by New York Capi-

The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock this morning. There were 800 detegates present.
After the announcement of the standing committees Senator Sprague, who was present, being loudly called for, addressed the Convention for half an hour, dwelling particularly upon the pernicious effects of a centralization of the money powor, as in New York, and isking strong grounds against free trade—showing that by a combination of England and France, formed for the culture of cotton in Egypt, the cultivation of that article would eventually be driven from America unless means be taken to secure reform and chespen labor at the South. His remarks were listened to with eagerness and well received. The following telegram was received and referred to the Committee on Banking:—

New York, May 18, 1899.

Committee the Dansang.

New York, May 10, 1000.

To THE CONVENTION:—
Will the Convention favor a rate of interest on government obligations not exceeding that paid on English consols, and thus rebuge the perulcious example of those speculators and though the perulcious example of those speculators and bondholders who constitute our Board of Trade; or give an intelligent reason why we should utterly ruin our country by a further confinuance of the present financial system? Will the Convention urge government sid to promote water communication for vessels of 500 tons butteen on the Ohio and James rivers, and for 1,000 tons between the upper lakes and the see?

PLINY FREEMAN.

After some unimportant business the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

MISSOURI. Meeting of the State Publishers' Association.

St. Louis, May 19, 1869.
The State Publishers' Association convened at Polytechnic Hall this morning—J. W. Barrett,

president of the association, in the chair. An elo-quent address was delivered by Colonel A. J. Colequent address was delivered by Colonel A. J. Cole-man on the "Rural World." A poem, entitled "The Giant," was read by Thomas E. Garnett. Mrs. Francis Minor, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, delivered a brief address, appealing to the editors of the State to use their influence to ex-tend the right of suffrage to the women of Missouri. After the transaction of miscellaneous business re-lating to the general interests of the association and the election of officers for the ensuing year the con-vention adjourned.

ILLINO'S.

Burning of the Excelsior Iron Works of Chi-cago—Loss, 8150,000. Chicago, Ray 19, 1869.

The Excelsior Iron Works, owned by Burkhardt, The Exceisior Iron Works, owned by Burkhards, Van Slyck & Co., and contents, embracing about \$100,000 worth of machinery, were burned this eve-ning. The loss is about \$150,000; insured for \$30,000— \$11,000 in Chicago companies, \$6,000 in Cieveland companies; and the Western, of Burfale, \$2,500; Put-nam, of Hartford, \$2,000, Lamar, of New York, \$2,000, National, of Baltimore, \$2,000, City Fire, of Hartford, \$2,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A large flour mill and contents in Mitchell, Canada, owned by Francis Holland, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of \$100,000. A lady named Arnold, of Saxonville, Mass., had both legs cut off this afternoon at Framingham, Mass., while trying to get on a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad.

The roofing paper mill of John W. Dixon, at Nor-ristown, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire on Tues-day night, supposed to have been caused by sponta-neous combustion. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$15,000. Casar Wiggings, one of ten negroes on trial in Savannah, Ga., for the murder of Messrs. Broad-backer and Euckman on the 5th of December, was yesterday found guilty of murder. The others will be tried in succession.

The directors of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, of Maine, have contracted to lease their road to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Com-pany, and their charter gives them the right to locate over any route they deem practicable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

President of Harvard University Confirm Fatal Railroad Accid

Fatal Mailroad Accident.

Bosron, May 19, 1869.

At a special meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University to-day the nomination of Charles G. Eliet for the Presidency was confirmed by a vote

The Cambridge police yesterday arrested a

named Simpson, an alleged escaped convict from Sing Sing Prison. Cornelius Desmond, while walking on the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad, near the depot, to-day, was run over and killed. Daniel Downey, of North Abington, was killed on the Old Colony Railroad last night while walking on the track.

NEW YORK.

The Cornell University-Goldwin Smith in Reply to Senator Sumner's Speech on the Alabama Treaty-England's Course Vindicuted.

Professor Goldwin Smith, to whom Senator Sumner alluded in his recent speech on the Reverdy Johnson treaty, delivered a reply to that speech this Johnson treaty, delivered a reply to that speech this evening before the members of Cornell University and a crowded assembly of citizens, among whom were several distinguished men from different parts of the country. The address was very able and comprehensive. Mr. Smith premised that he spoke both as an Englishman still loyal to his country and also so ne hoping to make his home for many years in America. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and England during the late war, and then analyzed Senator Summer's speech, argument by argument. He denied that England in any way had acted in bad faith, and asserted that the Palmerston government, like the Giadstone government, was only anxious to do justice to this country. England was willing to let Canada go when it pleased. Everybody in Great Britain would consider the loss of the West India Islands a gain, and he, if it could be proved that Ireland would on happier disunited from England, would vote for her independence. But no Englishman would ever consent to relinquish any of these countries as an equivalent for such claims as those set up by Mr. Summer. Senator Summer had not treated England justly. Heromitted to state that England rejected the offer of France to join in a political recognition of the confederacy; this was secretly done to offset the escape of the Alabama. Senator Summer throughout was influenced by his harred of slavery, and lugged his rancor against that dead institution into every political sphere. His taunts against England have struck a strong blow at the very men, like John Bright and others, who have always opposed slavery and been the warmest riends of the Union. They would feel its effect, while the tory party, the enemies of America, would be encouraged by the speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice and peace, amid earnest applianse. evening before the members of Cornell University George William Curtis begins his series of lectures

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

fore Cornell University to morrow evening. Prosor James Russell Lowell and Theodore W. Dwight mmence theirs next week.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 19—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money, 92% for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 78%, Railroad stocks closed firm; Erie, 19%; Illinois Control 94%; BOURSE.-PARIS, May 19.-Bourse dull;

tes, 71f. 95c.

ONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 19—
P. M.—Sugar closed firmer for both stock of LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 19—2:30 P. M.—Sugar closed firmer for both stock on spot and adoat; on spot 398. 6d. Calcutta linseed has advanced to 608. 6d.; linseed oil, 502.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANYWERP, May 19.—Petroleum quiet; standard white, 48½f.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 19.—United States five-twenty bonds, 85 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 19—4:30 P. M.—The market closed quiet at the following quotations:—Middling. uplands, 11½d.; middling orieans, 11½d. The sales of the day foot up 6,000 bales.

havre Corron Marker.—Havre, May 19—The cotton market is firmer for both stock on spot and

afloat.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Breadstuffs,
provisions and produce markets closed unchanged
in tone and quotations.

PATERSON RACES.

Second Day of the Meeting-Plenty of Rain and Little Racing.
Racing went on over the Paterson Course yester

selling race. All the races announced to take place would have been run, however, had it not be a mistake by the management in making out the conditions of the handicaps, which were that the acceptances should be in writing. Those who declared out sent in their declinations in writing while those who were supposed to have accepte omitted to state their willingness to run with the weights allotted to them. It was not until after the bills had been printed and the public—who were led believe that the racing would take placehad assembled in considerable numbers the course that the blunder was detected by there not being a horse ready to start in either of great dissatisfaction among the spectators, who were sorely disappointed at the turn events had assumed. They had come to Paterson under the imformer days a postponed race on that track was never thought of. It is no wonder that so much dissatisfaction was expressed; for men had left their agreeable and rainy days that we have had this spring to witness what they hoped would be the victory of some favorite horse. The condition of and their individual capacity to win under the cirlations made, based upon what they considered their

The day was most unpropitious; the rain poured down incessantly, and the track was miserable in the extreme, while the drenched spectators presented a woe-begone aspect as they endeavored to shelter themselves as best they could from the storm—some under their umbrelias and others where they could best find shelter. They seemed to bear up cheerfully under their difficulties, however, and had the races come off as anticipated, would no doubt have gone home delighted with racing on a rainy day. Racing men are somewhat noted for their equanimity of temper; they are exposed to vicissitudes of fortune as well as the elements, and gradually acquire a philosophic indifference to the current of ordinary events. By way of compensation for the disappointment of yesterday, and before the race of the day began, it was announced from the judges' stand that four good races would be run to day, rain or shine, as no mistake had been made in regard to the entries for all the purses offered. The four races alluded to as being certain to come off to-day are a sicepie chase or hurdle race (we do not know which it may turn out to be; a dash of a mile and a quarter for three year olds, a half mile dash between two year olds; and a handicap race for all horses that have run during the meeting. This should make an interesting day's sport; but as the track will not be in the best condition possible for tast running we would advise betters to be on their guard and be careful in their speculations on time. If it continues to rain the track will be very heary, and should the storm subside and the sun shine it will be worse. under their umbrellas and others where they could

careful in their speculations on time. If it continues to rain the track will be very heavy, and should the storm subside and the sun shine it will be worse.

The race that took place resterday was what is called a selling race—that is, the horses that were to be sold immediately after the race for the highest prices had to carry the heaviest weights. The conditions of the race were that horses valued at \$1,000 should carry their proper weights; those for \$500 to be allowed five pounds; those for \$500 to be allowed fourteen pounds; those for \$500 to be allowed twenty-one pounds, while Urbana, being valued at \$600, carried 100 pounds, while Urbana, being valued at \$600, carried 100 pounds, while Urbana, being valued at only \$200, had twenty-eight pounds allowance. It will thus be seen that they were all lightly weighted. The race was won by Gerald, who seemed to carry his burden quite handily. Urbana, with inney-six pounds on his back, was second in the race. The weight he carried did not seem materially to impede his progress, and his defeat may be attributed more to a want of condition and a weakness of one of his fore less than to anything else. Distance, probably, told more heavily on Egotist than the weight he carried fourteen pounds more weight without apparent distress. Still, as he carried ten pounds more than the winner, that may have been quite sufficient to have insarred his defeat under any vircumstances. Weight has great influence on the speed of a race horre, the small matter of a single pound being thought sufficient to decide a closely contested race whene the merits of both horses are equal. Every lorse has his maximum of weight-carrying powers to their horses, and seem to make that one of their greatest criterions of the ability to race. Hence their great love for handleaps and disregard for the time test so much

s had lately rrrived from a successful Sout and are now resting at Paterson prepar-ier start for Saratoga to participate in the for the purses and stakes to be run for the purses and stakes and stakes and stak tests for the purses and stakes to be run there. They will not run at the Jerome Park meeting. His stable now comprises Privateer, Bayonet, Stonewall Jackson, Cotterill, Carrie P., Foster and McCloskey. They all look well and were in fine condition after their journey, with the exception of Foster, a two year old, who is passing through the distemper, an allment common to horses of his age. He is a remarkably promising colt, and we predict a brilliant future for him. The other two year old, McCloskey, is also an admirable specimen of racing horsefesh.

Turning from this subject, however, we will pro-ceed to give the details of

The Selling Race.
THE BETTING.
of favorite at least Sount. The last pools sold were as follows:— Egotist. . . \$20 30 50 75 125 65 70 45 65 50 Urbana. . 20 20 55 65 116 65 65 60 60 55 Gerald. . . . 9 15 30 33 40 21 38 22 25 21

he following entries:

Boughram entered b. g. Gerald, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, to be sold for \$300.

McDaniels entered g. h. Urbana, by Breckenridge, dam Lady Sykes, to be sold for \$200.

Inchman & Strong, entered ch. h. Freette her the sold for \$200.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Brougham Benefit.

Yesterday was made memorable at Niblo's and at the Theatre Français by two entertainments in honor of Mr. John Brougham, who is about to leave the shores of the Atlantic for the golden slope of the Pacific, where the honors which he has here won will doubtless be renewed without stint or abatement, The matinee performance at Niblo's yesterday con-sisted of an admirable representation of Sheridan's famous comedy, "The School for Scandal." The cast was excellent—so thoroughly excellent as to fill every part of the house with an audience in every respect worthy of the occasion. In spite of a driving rain storm every seat was occupied, and not even standing room was to be had for the asking after the play commenced. The comedy was performed in a style that ought to convince nanagers that there are legitimate entertainment which may incite public interest more than the most gorgeous of the meretricious shows to which many of the theatres of our metropolis have for a ated Lady Teazle with rare grace and power. The rich, full tones of her beautiful voice, her remark-ably fine poise and aplomb, told with the happiest effect upon the auditors, and she was summoned to return to the stage by universal applause at the close of the screen scene. Mr. Gilbert as Sir Peter Teazle was the finished gentleman of the old school and the complete artist at every point in dialogue and action. Charles Surface found a fitting personand action. Charles surface to a fitting person-ator in Mr. Edwin Adams. Sir Oliver Surface was never better acted than by Mr. Brougham, and long before he had completed his task he was called be-fore the curtain, and, in response to a demand for a speech, gracefully postponed it till the close of the play, when he made one of those humor-ous, ironical, egotistical addresses which have made him a welcome talker to the public. He warmly thanked everybody for the kindness dislast journey of all that would take his gratifule cordiality with which they had volunteered their ser them for that and for their histrionic skill as dis-

cast:-
Str Peter TeazleMr. John Gilbert
Charles Surface
Joseph Surface
Sir Oliver Surface Mr. John Brougham
Sir Benjamin BackbiteMr. Owen Marlowe
Crabtree
MosesMr. H. Beckett
SnakeMr. F. Rae
Careless
Rowley
Trip Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir Harry Bumper (with song)Mr. R. Green
Joseph's servantMr. J. W. Leonard
Lady Speerwell's servant
Lady Teazle
Mrs. Candor Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sneerwell
Maria Miss Pauline Markbam
The whole affair at Niblo's was well managed, and

matinée performance even in good weather. in the evenining there was another immense

audience at the Theatre Français. Every seat and all available space was occupied. Mr. C. Eytinge forcibly and poetically recited verses, national and Secret" was then represented by Mr. George Holland, Mr. E. M. Holland and others in an admirable manner. After that Mr. Dan Bryant and Mr. Nelse Seymour sang "The Two Gendarmes" in such a manner as to secure a vociferous encore. As acceptable as any part of the performance was the representation of "The Irish Lion," in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were as amusing as ever. They wer heartily applauded. The entertainments included also, Mr. Brougham's appearance in the comedicta of "A Gentleman from Ireland," and a specimen of Japanese dexterity on the part of Hamicari and little All Right, Mr. Brougham was called before the curtain at the close of the performances and received an elegantly fashioned harp made of the choicest flowers, when he made a speech similar in substance to that which he delivered at Nibio's. It was as follows, or, as he would have said, "it should

was as follows, or, as he would have said, "it should thus have been given:"—

Laders and Gentlemen—You can readily imagine that I feel more than usual embarrassment upon this occasion, intensely and exceptionally gratifying though it is, yet the contemplation of it has not been without its drawbacks whenever I thought of the matter and of the part I should have to bear in it. Brilliant as the anticipation was, a shadow I could not get rid of invariably accompanied it. I feet that it would be necessary for me to attempt an impossibility—that is to say, the endeavor to give anything like adequate expression to the feelings the circumstance would naturally call up. It was in vain that I tried to arrange my thoughts the consciousness that it could not be done continually oppressed me, until at last I determined to abandon all preparation, and, believing that preconsidered gratitude was a tame and unsatisfactory thing, depend altogether upon the prompting of the moment—a few honest, earnest words springing directly from the source of immediate inspiration, however simple and unpoilshed, is worth a whole volume of studied elfquence; and now that the critical moment has any inflocnt demonstration, a demonstration which even the unrelenting weather has had no power to diquence; and now that the critical monterinas Arrived I am at a loss what to say to you for this magnificent demonstration, a demonstration which ", wen the unrelensing weather has had no power to diminish. It has been insinuated that I got it ap for myself. I hope it is unnecessary for me to deny that, for, as well as being very uncomplimer tary to me, it is more than unjust to the generou", and devoted friends who have labored so caroes dy to produced this builtant result, impelled solety, as I traily believe, by a brotherly affection for me. For them I have no words. The feeling I entertain is too deep to be put into language. They do not desire or expect it. They know my heart, and that is enough. As for my professional brothren and sisters who have as gracefully and spontaneously tendered me this great compliment. I can have no scrulpies in accepting it, for they know as I do that I have deserved it. They are perfectly satisfied as I am that I have noneastly earned it, inas-

much as never, during my lifetime, have I refused my services in like manner when any of them have called upon me, and in like manner the same services are at their command in the future. And now, to be a little more personal, I have to bid you, my excellent, ell-proved friends of New York farewell for a time. Before we shall meet again I shall most probably have travelled many thousands of miles, carrying with me the profoundest sense of your unvarying kindness to me, a kindness I shall never forget until I have taken the last journes upon earth, and played my last part in the great drama of life.

Thus terminates a service services the strength of the services and played my last part in the great drama.

Thus terminated, perhaps, as brilliant a double vation as was ever bestowed upon any histrionic artist or dramatist in this country. If we have any regret to express as to the management of this fit-ting tribute to one whom the public has delighted to nonor, it is that the representatives of the press, who would have cheerfully united in the ovation, were

Musical and Theatrical Notes

To-morrow (Friday) evening the last representa-tion of "The Tempest" will be given at the Grand opera House. The dieaste will be closed on Saut-day for the purpose of rehearsing Sardon's patriotic play of "Pairle," which will be produced on Monday evening, with new scenery, costumes, &c. O Salutaris, from Rossini's "Messe Soiennelie," will be sung at Steinway Hall this evening, by the eminent contraito, Mmc. Testa. The Zavistowaki sisters, Emeline, Airce and Chris-tine, introduced "Ixion" to the Buffalonians last night.

the, introduced "ixion" to the Buffalonians last night.

The celebrated Clodoche troupe of grotesque dancers arrived here yesterday by the steamship Hermann from Have, under engagement with the Lydia Thompson buriesque troupe, and will appear next week at Niblo's theatre in the new buriesque of "Sinbad the Sailor," now in preparation from the prollic pen of Mr. Farine. This French troupe is one of the greatest novelties of the modern stage, and has performed with uninterrupted success at the Châtelet, Port St. Martin and Galties theatres in Paris, and at the Princess theatre in London they made the decided hit of the season.

West Point is already preparing to receive the gay birds of fashion, who every summer desert the dusty and heated metropolis for the sequestered nocks in the "Highlands" of the Hudson, where they can enjoy the purer and more exhilarating air of the mountains. Several of our leading citizens have taken cottages at West Point whither they will shortly migrate, and a number of other families in this city contemplate spending the summer montas in the same delightful and picturesque region. From present indications the approaching season at this place promises to be one of unusual brilliancy and fashionable gayety, and preparations have already been made upon an extensive scale for imangurating the season at an early day. The opening hop at Cozzens' Hotel comes off on Monday evening, the 31st inst., and it will doubtless be well attended by the youth, beauty and fashion of this city.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Henry Chauncey will sail from this port on Friday for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The New York Herald—Edition for the Pacific—

will be ready at half-past nine in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents Advertisements for the New York Herald
RECEIVED AT THE
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A Skin Free from Tan, Blotches, Freekle moth patches, chafed flesh and all deformities of the cutt can be attained by a free use of Dr. GOURAUDS wo renowned ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, found at his redepot, 48 Bond street. Removed from 468 Broadway. Fosnia a cake

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Cristadora's Unequalled Hafir Dye. -Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Pactory, No. 6 Astor House. Dyspeptics. - Hecker's Wignaten C vite-A highly nutritious, palatable and healthful preps ration of wheat grain, invaluable for dyspeptics and p mons of

Ladies mould use LTON'S & ATHAIRON for the ha Important.—Captain Lewis Roscopserved in the cavairy of the republican array of A during their late war against the French invasion, has a in this city from Vera Cruz by seamer Cleopatra. We that he brings with him a arious articles which were personal use of the Emps ror Maximilian when a prin Queretaro, and that is Captain Rocco's intenti have them soid by anoth on London or New York, said articles are accompts nied by a certificate from a so of the Importaints, who as signature is duly lexitate the United States Consol for Mexico. We hope that the maintenance of the control of the control of the intention of the control of t

Important Notice.—The Havana Lottery.
As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Reyal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued. We are authorized by the Administrator of the Lottery to size is that there is no truth whatever in these TAYLOR & CO., 16 Wall street.

Ladies Oan Have Their Faces Enamelled and eyebrows arranged by M. LAUSSON, 760 Broadway.

Montany Cordial.—No More Dyspepsia. To-be had of all druggists. B. A. CHALVIN, 131 Fulton street, New York. Minater moi Spring Water, Only Known Remody for O order and all diseases of the kidneys. This fashes original? Juring Water from Vermon which has wrought as many we nderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish if from it on many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed spon the public as being equal to the virtue-of the Missale ool. Sold by druggists. Depot 8 College place, N. Y.

Not dec.—We Would Respectfully Inform Our front a and patrons that our business has suffered so interrupt in on account of the fire which occured in the lofts over our store, No. 50 Broadway, on the night of May 12. We are occupying the same premises and prepared to show and, sell goods as usual.

KINGSBURY, ABBOTT, GAY & CO. Public Confidence.—The Great Rise in Government Bonds is indicative of an increased confidence as the Administration. Pity that the confidence of the public were not as permanent in the government as in the inventigance and laste of KNOX, the Hatter. His latest styles, to be hed at No. Ill Broadway, are support. If admiration for the artist's skill had not reached its acme, agiimpse of they are the confidence of the artist's akill had not reached its acme, agiimpse of they as France band—rises and pronounce. Their verdiat ear, be subliciated.

Koyal Pravana Lettery. Prisos Pale in Gold : Priormalica fernished. The highest rates paid for Deabloom and all kinds of Gold and Slive. And all kinds of Gold and Slive.

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